

POLITICIANS AVOID BOOZE ISSUE

Members of Both Parties Side-step the Prohibition Question.

MATTER OF CONSCIENCE ONLY

The Republican Leaders to Meet Tonight—Some Are Not Invited.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Prohibition is a painful issue carefully to be avoided by the politicians, judging from statements made yesterday by several of the leaders, real or would-be, of the two principal political parties.

Prohibition is an issue which really can not enter into political or party calculations, don't you know? It is something which should not be considered by the parties as parties. Really, it would not be right for them to take any hand in a booze campaign. It is out of their province, something which they have nothing to do. It would be entirely improper for political parties to exhibit any interest in this question though it is most in the minds of the voters of the Territory. That is not what the committees are for.

The congressional resolution providing for a special election July 6 to decide whether or not the legislature of the Territory shall pass a prohibition law has not yet been adopted by congress. But though its passage is regarded as at least not unlikely, the leaders of the political parties are wholly in the dark as to what attitude their organizations will take.

A. D. Castro, chairman of the Republican territorial central committee, when asked about the matter yesterday, stated that the Republican central committee had no power to take any stand in the matter or to make any declaration of faith binding the party to prohibition or against it. The only way this could be done, he said, would be to have a special primary election called for the purpose, and this will certainly not be done.

"Even if we had the power to take any stand in the matter," said Mr. Castro, "I don't know what would be the result. We are bound by the convention platform and have no right to go outside it."

Democrats On the Fence.

John Emmelhuth, speaking for the Democrats, said that that party certainly would not take any stand in the matter. "The prohibition question," he said, "is one that must be settled by each man according to the dictates of his own conscience. The parties will not have anything to do with it. And I believe that that is best. It is a matter for each man to decide on for himself. If the parties keep out, we shall be able to get a freer and fuller expression of opinion."

John Emmelhuth said that in his opinion the real issue is not so much prohibition as pure booze. The present liquor law, he thinks, can easily be so amended as to do away with the chief evils of the liquor traffic.

"If I had my way," he said, "I would have a law enacted taking away from the judges the power to impose a fine on men convicted of violation of the liquor laws. I would have every man who breaks the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor sent to jail, and I would double his term for a second offense and triple it for the third. I think that would have more effect than any prohibition law that could be passed. It would put some of our prominent citizens in jail, but that's where they ought to be."

"And I would have the law made so that any man found guilty of selling imitation booze, or liquor below a certain specified standard, would have to go to jail. In my opinion the real evil is not the use but the abuse of liquor. I would take steps to do away with the abuse."

"I have two contracts down in the country now. Last Saturday I went down and paid out \$1400 in wages. Of that amount at least fifty per cent went for booze—and mighty poor booze at that. The stuff that the laborers got was poor dago red. If I were to put into my stomach the same stuff that they put into theirs, it would paralyze me for a week."

W. A. Kinney, prominent among the Democratic leaders, said he could not answer the direct question as to how the parties would line up in the event of the prohibition plebiscite being called. "I have not given the matter any thought," he said. "As far as the other issue is concerned, of federal interference here, I have expressed my views. I think we should wash our own linen here."

"But if there is to be a special election on the prohibition issue, I do not know how the parties will line up. I am not in a position to speak for the Democratic organization and cannot say what that organization would do."

Mr. Kinney referred to the suggestion emanating from Governor Flier, in the Advertiser yesterday, of going ahead under the present liquor law of Hawaii to bring about necessary reforms, and he appeared to regard it with favor.

Special Meeting Called.

Whether or not the Republican central committee will take any stand on the prohibition question is still a question, for there appears to be a lack of harmony among some of the big guns in the party. A special meeting of Republicans has been called by Lorrain Andrews for tonight, the meeting

NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED OUT

Militiamen to Look After the Russians on Quarantine Island.

ONLY THE HOSPITAL CORPS

Move Arouses Wrath of City Fathers—Governor Is Censured.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The supervisors during their meeting last night were informed that the national guard had been "called out," and immediately there was a rumour that almost necessitated the calling out of the guard to quiet the city dads.

The Governor was severely called down—which will probably hurt his feelings considerably. His absence saved his blushes of shame.

"I don't think," said Supervisor Quinn, "that the national guard should be called out unless it is absolutely necessary. It is a discredit to the City and County of Honolulu and to the police department. The Governor has no right to do it. I move that the matter be referred to the police committee with instructions to see the Governor and ask him what he means by it."

The motion was carried and the Governor will be called on and called down. Secretary Mott-Smith stated last night that it is only the hospital corps of the national guard that has been ordered out. They will be taken over to Quarantine Island at seven o'clock this morning and will be used to look after the commissary, do hospital work and act as guards.

Mr. Mott-Smith states that there are now over 600 Russians on the island and that diphtheria is very prevalent among them. Out of the first 315 Russians, eighty-nine cases have developed. Yesterday 100 of the new lot were examined and eight pronounced cases were found. The children are thought to be in a dying condition. One of them is at the immigration station and the other has been sent to the hospital.

Five doctors were at work examining the Russians yesterday. The board of health is having to feed all the immigrants and look after them. The number is now so large that other houses have to be used, outside the fence, and this necessitates more guards. For this reason the hospital corps of the national guard has been called out.

SEATTLE VOTES TO BE WIDEPEN TOWN

The City on the Sound Manages to Go Republican and Wide Open at Once.

SEATTLE, March 9.—Seattle has voted for a wideopen town. Returns tonight from the elections show the defeat of the reform element, and the election of Gill, wideopen candidate and Republican, for mayor, by a majority of 5000.

to be held in the Judd building. A large number of invitations have been sent out, but the list does not include the names of some of the prominent Republicans of the county—some of the Republicans who think that they constitute the weight of the party. For instance, Charlie Chillingworth has not been invited, nor has A. D. Castro, although the latter is secretary of the Republican Central Committee. Just what will come up at the meeting is uncertain, though the object is supposed to be to strengthen the organization. The letter sent out by Lorrain Andrews is as follows:

"The Territorial Central Committee has appointed me to see what can be done towards strengthening the organization of the Republican Party on this island. It is very clear that the coming campaign is one of great importance and owing to the disorganization that unfortunately was rife in Republican ranks at the last election, more work is necessary in getting the party into shape for the campaign than would ordinarily be the case. Luckily within the last few months, I believe, party prospects are looking brighter but there remains a great deal to do if we wish to bring our forces together in such a way that we may gain an overwhelmingly victory next November. It is useless for me or any other one man to set himself up as a dictator to Republicans, for good work can be only accomplished when the active party workers meet together and work as a unit, and it is not my purpose to attempt to interfere with the regular committees or party organization, but rather to get together the oldtime active workers of the party to discuss ways and means, for work and harmony and for success."

"I therefore take the liberty of asking you to meet other active workers at the Republican Headquarters, in the Judd building, next Wednesday night, March 9, at 7:30 p. m., to discuss several plans which have occurred to me and suggest other plans which may aid in bringing about a better and more complete organization."

"Trusting that we may meet with the Republican spirit which enthused all of us in the past years when Republican workers were working in unity and together for the good of the cause, I remain, yours truly,

"LORRAIN ANDREWS."

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE VOTES FURTHER INCREASES IN PEARL HARBOR PROGRAM

Washington, March 8, 1910.

Advertiser, Honolulu:—

The house committee on naval affairs today voted a million and a half appropriation for the dredging of the Pearl Harbor channel, and a million dollars toward the drydock construction, to be appropriated in the present session. The committee also voted to increase the authorizations for Pearl Harbor work to two million seven hundred thousand dollars. WALKER.

ROOT HELPING TAFT

ALBANY, New York, March 9.—Senator Elihu Root is taking an active part in the present critical situation in New York politics, presumably reflecting the wishes of President Taft. In fact, it is stated that his actions, in trying to bring about party harmony, are at the instance of Taft, and Root's position now is a reminder of the post he occupied in the Hearst gubernatorial campaign, when he appeared as a vigorous lieutenant of President Roosevelt. Root has taken active charge of the situation in the party, with a view to saving the organization at a critical juncture.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION IS NOW UP TO SUPT. CAMPBELL

It is now up to Superintendent Martin Campbell to see to it that sidewalks are laid in Honolulu where there are no sidewalks and that the streets be changed from cow trails to real thoroughfares. The supervisors have decreed it.

The matter came before the board of supervisors last night in the form of a report from the road committee, as follows:

"In regard to the building of sidewalks for the City and County of Honolulu which at the present time are very much in need of repair, and in view of the fact that the city is growing and a great many streets in the business section of the city have no sidewalks. The sidewalks are in very bad condition. Your committee on roads, bridges, garbage, parks and public improvements after interviewing Mr. Campbell, superintendent of public works, in regard to the matter, it appears that the power lies with Mr. Campbell to order property owners to build sidewalks."

"We would therefore recommend that Mr. Campbell be requested on behalf of the board to take this matter up and see that the proper sidewalks are built."

This report was adopted and the committee will take the matter up with Mr. Campbell and formally request him to enforce the territorial laws relating to sidewalks.

The laws give the superintendent of public works the right to require property owners to lay sidewalks in front of their property, or in event of their failure or neglect to do so, to have them laid and charge the expense up against the property. Mr. Campbell has refrained from enforcing this ordinance because he was afraid that by enforcing it he might offend the sensibilities of the supervisors. But they have now given their permission for him to go ahead and it is up to him.

Supervisor Jim Quinn stated last night that the condition of the streets of Honolulu as regards sidewalks is a disgrace. This, he said, is especially true of the streets leading to the waterfront. "Why," he said, "when I was going down to the steamer yesterday, I passed at least 200 people walking down through the dust, and there wasn't a foot of sidewalk all the way. It is a disgrace to the city and ought to be remedied at once. It is now up to the superintendent of public works."

JAPAN PLANS OPENING PORT ARTHUR AND BOOMS LAND

YOKOHAMA, February 21.—Admiral Saito, minister of the navy, at a recent meeting of the Budget committee in the house of peers, announced that the government had decided to open Port Arthur to international commerce. The whole of Port Arthur will not, however, be thrown open, the eastern harbor being exclusively used by the Japanese navy as a naval base. The western harbor will be converted into a trade port, and the authorities deem it necessary to cut a water-way between the western harbor and the outer ocean. Pending the completion of this work, the present entrance to Port Arthur will be used by both warships and merchantmen. With the conversion of the western harbor into a trade port, the extent of the naval base will naturally be minimized.

The Jiji reports in this connection that the work of converting the western

harbor into a trade port will be undertaken by the South Manchurian Railway Company, which will raise a foreign loan for this work and for other enterprises in Manchuria. As a first step, the western harbor will be dredged and a pier constructed as quickly as possible. As planned by Russia during her occupation of Port Arthur, a passage will be cut between the western harbor and the outside ocean for the use of steamers.

The Tokyo Asahi publishes a Nagasaki telegram to the effect that according to the steamer Chefoo-Maru, which arrived at that port on the 20th instant from Port Arthur, the price of land and houses there has increased considerably in view of the opening of the port. The Russian houses there have already been occupied by various foreign merchants. There is great rejoicing among the Japanese and other residents in Port Arthur at the prospect of the port being opened for trade early next month.

TAX ASSESSMENTS ARE TO SOAR ALSO

Board of Equalization Will Meet Next Week and Boost Property Valuations.

As a fly in the prosperity ointment of the present era of very active stocks and real estate, it is figured by those who have been watching the course of events that there will be some very substantial raises in tax assessments at the session of the board of equalization which begins next Monday.

The board consists of Treasurer Conkling and the tax assessors of the four divisions of the island. They are to meet next Monday and hold sessions for the purpose of settling valuations as a basis for the next assessments. It is predicted that there will be boosts all along the line. Stock quotations are higher by a good deal than they were when the last assessments were made, and various real estate valuations are claimed to have soared a bit. Hence the expectation of numerous boosts in assessments, with a further prospect of a very large volume of work for the tax appeal court.

FIRE ORDINANCE IS INTRODUCED

Is Passed on First Reading by Supervisors—Ahia Votes "No."

LOGAN FATHERS NEW LAW

Much Needed Measure Meets With Little Active Opposition.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

The new fire limits ordinance, defining and extending the fire limits of the city, was introduced by Supervisor Daniel Logan at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night, and after a somewhat lengthy but unproductive discussion, was passed on first reading and was passed to print. There was only one dissenting vote cast, that of Supervisor Ahia, who, as usual, didn't know what he was voting on. He didn't come in until the last section of the ordinance was being read, the others having all been read and passed upon, but he voted "No" with as much blitheness as if he knew what it was all about.

The ordinance provides for the appointment of a building inspector, who, however, is to be also the plumbing inspector, so no new office is created. The fire limits are defined and extended, as previously specified in The Advertiser, and the kinds of buildings that may be erected within them are specified.

The ordinance was drawn up by Deputy City and County Attorney Fred Milverton at the request of Supervisor Logan. It was not finished until five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Logan introduced it after the routine business of the meeting had been disposed of, and it was immediately moved that the ordinance be read section by section and passed upon. This carried.

Kane, who was known to be vigorously opposed to the ordinance but who did not dare without support to try to kill it, raised the first objection. He didn't like the requirement that only selected lumber be used in the roofs of buildings. Whether or not he knew what the term "selected," as referred to lumber, means is doubtful. Most of the others didn't. But he didn't like it, anyway, and moved that it be stricken out.

After a conference with the plumbing inspector, Quinn and Logan agreed. They had learned that the inspector could require selected lumber, anyway, so the use of the word in the ordinance was unnecessary, and Kane won a fruitless victory.

Of course, Aylett, posing, as usual, as the great Champion of the Poor Man, had to raise a kick or two. He couldn't see why corrugated iron buildings should be excluded. It would, he contended, work a hardship on the poor man who might want to put up a building on Beretania avenue. He was reminded that poor men would not be liable to put up buildings on Beretania avenue within the fire limits, but calmly brushed aside such arguments.

Logan suggested that Aylett wanted a tin city.

Aylett said he didn't believe in making laws that would drive the poor man to the hills. He wanted to know what about the Art Theater.

The reply was made that the ordinance was designed to prevent the erection in the future of any such fire-traps.

Quinn was of the opinion that the ordinance would really be a protection to poor people, who under present conditions are at all times liable to lose all their possessions by fire. Besides, he said, it is the rich men who are building firetraps on Beretania avenue.

After the surplus supply of language had been used up, Quinn moved that the ordinance pass first reading and to print. This carried, only the late Ahia voting no.

The ordinance as passed on first reading is as follows:

The Ordinance.
Be It Ordained by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

Section 1. The board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu shall appoint a suitable person as building inspector of the City and County of Honolulu, whose salary shall be fixed by said board. Such building inspector shall have all of the powers and shall perform all of the duties hereinafter provided, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may hereafter be designated by the board of supervisors.

Section 2. That part of the City and County of Honolulu which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the mauka line of Ala Moana road 100 feet distant southeasterly at right angles to the extension of the southeast line of Richards street and running thence northeasterly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the southeast line of Richards street to the mauka line of Beretania avenue; thence at right angles to the mauka line of Beretania avenue 100 feet; thence northeasterly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the mauka line of River street; thence at right angles to the north line of River street 100 feet; thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the north line of River street to a point on the harbor front; thence along the harbor front to the place of beginning, and including all the land now or hereafter to be reclaimed therein, shall be known as the fire limits of the City and County of Honolulu.

Section 3. Every building or other structure hereafter built within the fire limits of the City and County of Honolulu as above set out shall have the exterior walls thereof constructed of brick, stone, concrete, or other approved fire proof material. The interior of such buildings or structures shall be coated with fire proof material or lathed and plastered; provided, however, that overhead ceilings may be made of tongue and grooved northwest lumber. The exterior walls of any such building or structure shall not be covered

with corrugated iron roofing or sheet iron or tin. All buildings and structures hereafter erected within said fire limits shall be subject to the inspection and approval, as to location, plans, architecture, materials and construction, from design to finish, of said building inspector and the chief engineer of the fire department of the City and County of Honolulu, and no person shall erect any building or structure within said fire limits without permission in writing from said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department. It shall be the duty of said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department to inspect all buildings and structures hereafter built within said fire limits, and to see that the permits granted by them are complied with according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 4. No wooden building or structure heretofore erected within said fire limits shall be altered, repaired or changed without permission in writing, signed by said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department, which permit shall only be granted upon an application in writing accompanied by particulars sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the alterations, repairs and changes contemplated, and no such permission shall be granted when such alteration, repair or change amounts to a renewal of one-third or more of the original structure. Such permission shall become null and void unless the work for which it is issued is begun within ten days and is completed within ninety days after the date of said permission.

Section 5. All openings in party, side or rear walls of any buildings or other structures within said fire limits shall be protected by iron or tin-covered shutters, to be approved by said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department; and all party, side and rear walls of any building or structure, fifteen feet or more in height, shall be built up and extend at least twenty-four inches above every point where the roof meets the wall, and such wall shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness. Detached buildings, having a frontage on all sides, and constructed with the exterior entirely of fire proof materials, need have no wall above the roof line, but the walls shall extend up behind the cornice to the planking of the roof.

Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after the date of its approval.

STRIKES NOW THE NATION'S PROBLEM

Biots and Shooting in Philadelphia and Bigger Strike Is Imminent.

FIFTY RAILROADS INVOLVED

Firemen and Engineers Throughout West Send Ultimatum to Employers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Six people were wounded tonight in a riot growing out of the efforts of a party of strikebreakers to escape from the strikers. The strikebreakers saved their lives by getting into a car, after a lot of reckless shooting, which so infuriated the people that crowds charged the barn and wrecked several cars.

As a carload of the strikebreakers raced madly down the street there was shooting right and left, and six shots struck human targets. The carload of strikebreakers got into one of the railway company barns.

The shooting caused an immense crowd to gather, and the mob was incited to such a pitch of excitement that it attacked the barn and wrecked half a dozen cars before the police and military were able to repel the attack.

The federation of labor met today to consider the matter of further extending the strike. After considerable discussion action was deferred.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A great strike of engineers and firemen on western railroads is forecasted by the action taken by their unions here today. Eighty-six per cent of the members of the firemen's and engineers' unions voted to go on strike unless given concessions.

The unions which took this vote represent the employees of fifty western roads. They decided to offer an ultimatum to the managers.

The prospective strikers have demanded that the managers of the roads meet a committee of their members and discuss the situation with them, and unless this demand is acceded to, an immediate strike will take place. It will involve most of the railroads of the United States.

AN EXCELLENT LINIMENT.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

with corrugated iron roofing or sheet iron or tin. All buildings and structures hereafter erected within said fire limits shall be subject to the inspection and approval, as to location, plans, architecture, materials and construction, from design to finish, of said building inspector and the chief engineer of the fire department of the City and County of Honolulu, and no person shall erect any building or structure within said fire limits without permission in writing from said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department. It shall be the duty of said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department to inspect all buildings and structures hereafter built within said fire limits, and to see that the permits granted by them are complied with according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 4. No wooden building or structure heretofore erected within said fire limits shall be altered, repaired or changed without permission in writing, signed by said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department, which permit shall only be granted upon an application in writing accompanied by particulars sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the alterations, repairs and changes contemplated, and no such permission shall be granted when such alteration, repair or change amounts to a renewal of one-third or more of the original structure. Such permission shall become null and void unless the work for which it is issued is begun within ten days and is completed within ninety days after the date of said permission.

Section 5. All openings in party, side or rear walls of any buildings or other structures within said fire limits shall be protected by iron or tin-covered shutters, to be approved by said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department; and all party, side and rear walls of any building or structure, fifteen feet or more in height, shall be built up and extend at least twenty-four inches above every point where the roof meets the wall, and such wall shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness. Detached buildings, having a frontage on all sides, and constructed with the exterior entirely of fire proof materials, need have no wall above the roof line, but the walls shall extend up behind the cornice to the planking of the roof.

Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after the date of its approval.